Striking or Interfering.

A carray number of horses are in the habit of striking one log against another; and a great deal of ingenuity has been at different times exercised in search of a remedy for this very troublesome practice. Both the fore and hind legs are sufject to cutting, the latter, perhaps, most frequently; but in them it is confined to the fetlock foint, whereas in the forelegs, the horse may bit either the fetlock, the the horse may not either the letteck, the leg, just above the pastern, or just under the knee, where it is called a speedy cut, from its occurring chiefly in fast action. It is desirable, before applying a remedy, to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and the part which strikes, whether the shoe or ool, and, if the latter, what part of it Many horses strike from weakness, and cease to do so when they rain strength and condition. This is more particularly observable with young horses; others out from a faulty conformation of the limbs, which are sometimes too close to each other; and sometimes the toe is turned too much out, or too much in. When the toe is turned in, the horse usually cuts just under the knee.

under the knee. The objects to be kept in view, in shoe-ing such horses, must be to remedy, as much as we can, the faulty action, and to remove, if possible, the part which cuts. The past of the foot which strikes, is generally that between the toe and the inside uarter—sometimes the inside quarter ithorse turns his toe in, in all probahe wears the inside of the shoe and if so, it should be made much thicker than the outside; if the contrary, the outside heel should be thicker than the inside. The shoe should be beyeled the outside heel should be thicker than the inside. The shoe should be beveled off on the inside quarter, which should and the time of milking; for afternoon

In the hind legs we often find that a three-quarter shoe will prevent cutting, when other plans fail; for here the part which cuts is not situated so forward as in the forelegs, so that the removal of the altogether from the inside quarter will often accomplish our aim. It some times happens that every plan we can adopt will not prevent cutting, and then the only recourse is the adoption of boots. -Prairie Farmer.

Some Cracks to Stop.

Tuosa in the barn and stable immediare driven in tightly; then make battens of laths or pieces of siding and put them on with shingle nails. Or, make a mortar of lime and sand or ashes, using hog's bristles in the place of plastering hair, to give it greater tenacity, and fill this into he cracks with a trowel. Those cracks in the hay-loft should then be treated in the

Those cracks in the poultry-house, hardly wide enough to let a feather through, are still of sufficient width to let in snow and rain and wind, which will wet and chill the fowls so that they will not be likely to by during the whole winter; or if, by chance, some enterprises, should get up courage to drop an occa-sional egg, it would be sure to be frozen and each ling over it.

Those about the outer doors. Heat will crawlout through an exceedingly small place; therefore great pains must be taken in the matter of fitting those doors to their Some tack a strip of list or selvedge on the door casing, being careful that there are no folds or wrinkles in it. Others recommend working out pieces of wood about an inch square, covering this with cloth and fastening it to the door itself, close where it comes against the casing. If this way is adopted a good ob must be made of it, otherwise it will look badly from without. It would be better to fasten on these strips with small screws rather than with nails, as a nicer fit could be made and the screws taken out and used again without injuring the

Those in the walls and floor of the room The former can best be stopped by paper-ing the walls; the latter by using such carpets as any farmer's wife can make. These keep out the cold, diminish noise, and give the room a genteel appearance. Under the carpet should be placed several thicknesses of newspapers or one thickness of the coarse paper which is sometimes used back of clap-boards in covering the walls of houses.

Effects of Heat upon Ment.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, in his " Chemistry of Common Life," says, that a well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own uice or natural gravy. In roasting, therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to congulate, before the juice has had time to escape from within. The same observations apply to boiling; when a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagu-lates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence, a beefsteak or mutton chor is done quickly, and over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be done over a slow fire, its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines and becomes dry, hard and unsavory, Or, if it be put in cold, tepid water, which is afterwards brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagu-lates, the natural juices for the most part, flow out, and the meat served is in nearly a tasteless state. Hence, to prepare good soiled meat, it should at once be put into water already put to a boll. But to make beef tea, mutton broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering-a term not unfrequent in cookery books-depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling, as above explained.

Care of Cows in Winter.

I have wintered from twenty to forty cows on marsh hay for twelve years, and have lost but one cow and have never had to help one up. If any of your numerous readers have been more successful, I would like to know how they managed them.

In the first place I put up a very cheap stable, 54 feet long by 21 feet wide, that would accommodate 36 cows. I used 14 feet boards sawed in two for sides, and also for For the alley to feed on, I divided into three equal parts of seven feet each and feed on the middle space. I take two by six joists; set them four feet six inches from stanchions against stakes, drive three feet in ground and fill up level with it and the joist of my feed moor.

Some use plank floors, for their cattle to stand on; I would not use one at all, as dirt is far preferable. I then put down a plank sixteen inches wide, the whole even as far north as this, can be kept out length of the stable to catch the droppings. If I had but six esttle I should build four and a half feet wide and nine feet long.

A stable of this kind will pay for itself every year, even if one had to pay 50 per cent for meney. I have used one of this cent for money. I have used one it will kind for twelve years and I think it will last as much longer. I used sixteen feet boards for roof, battered with common fence boards. I have a door at each end of the alley, so I can drive a team to the door with any thing I wish to seed, and what they do not eat I carry out of the

other door into the yard for manure.

ide gets tight, at it frequently will, I take old of it with my hands and loosen long the who'e length of back bone. he hide is kept loose, cattle will always lo well. I attribute much of my success in keeping my stock in good cond the use of the comb and card .- Cor. Westegn Ruval

Milk.

In some countries, as Switzerland, it the chief diet of the peasantry; and averywhere, if easily obtained, is largely consumed. 76 per cent of the laboring clusses of England make use of it. 23 per cent. take it as buttermilk; and 53 p average consumption of it by farm labor ers is 41% pints per adult weekly-South Wales averaging only 3 pints; while in North Wales it is 7½. In Scotland the consumption among the laboring classes is still larger; for it amounts to 6¼ pints per head weekly, and in Ireland it reache the in-door operatives of London: the weavers of Folialfields, for example, use only about 76 oz, per head weekly, and those of Bethnal Green only a fraction bove 11/2 oz per head. When examine under the microscope milk is found to contain myri ds of little globules of but-ter floating in a clear liquid. On stand-ing for a few hour, the oily particles rise to the surface and form a cream, the pro-nortion of which is the test of quality. Cows' milk is heavier than water in the proportion of from 1030 or 1032 to 1000 Asses' milk is the lightest, for its gravity is only about 1019; then comes human milk, 1020; and, lastly, goat and ewest 1035 to 1043.

milk is always richer than morning and the late drawn than the first. Taking however, the verage of a large number of amples, it may be said that cows' milk contains 14 per cent of solid matter, 4.1 of which are casein, 5.2 sugar, 3.9 butter and 0.8 saling matter. The relations of nitrogenous to the carbonaceous is 1 to 2.2; but as for is 2½ times more powerful than starch, the relation may be said to be as 1 to 3.6 .- L'rairie Farmer.

Care of Stock.

THE farmer's object should be to make everything pay. Stock poorly kept never pays. If you are growing stock keep it growing; it should weigh more next week than it does this week; if it does not, yo are to stand this winter, need stopping badly, and it is an easy matter to do so. See that the mails in all the outer boards are not getting paid for its keeping, therefore you are losing money by it, and the fore you are losing money by it, and the fault is your own. Proper treatment and care will make a growing animal weigh nore each su-ceeeding week. As soon at attains its rowth and cannot be made advance in weight-if it is grown for sale, sell it. Always remember that your grass, hay, grain, or other stock food is worth money, a part of your working capital, and a henever you cannot make a profit on it by feeding one animal or lot of mals, sell them and buy others that will prove on the food that you are wasting n the former.

There are certain conditions always retired in growing, feeding or using stock for labor or pleasure, and unless you can make up your mind to comply with these conditions, you had better not engage in the business. It must have enough to eat of the right kind of food, just enough and none to waste: must have this at regular ntervals, not less than three times a day must have water as often; must be kep clean; must be kept comfortable-not too much exposed to heat in summer, nor cold nd storms in winter; bave access to salt or be salted not less than once a week ot be driven about by other more power ul or ill-natured animals; must be looked after every day to see that it is in good health, and these conditions complied with -American Stock Journal.

Salt for Grass.

A CORRESPONDENT Writes the American plus which oppressed it, while abstinence astitute Farmer's Club on the subject, as cuts off the supply of phlegm, which ollows; "When I was in Australia I no iced that the tracks made by the drags loaded with salt hides were always greer ven in the severest time of the buckfielders,' or hot winds charged with ust, that destroy everything they pass This led me to think that her a solution of the question as to the best dressing for grass lands, and it was here I found it. For twelve seasons I have seen it tried upon a variety of lands and grasses, and always with the same results. In the spring, the refuse salt and sweep-ings from the ships and wharves, where wet-salted hides have been stowed, is spread over the sward, the young spring grass is strong and grows quickly. The cattle are fond of it, and cat it evenly, and the fields so dressed keep green when all around is parched and dry. From the absorbent qualities of the salt, moisture s attracted and retained,

Collect the Leaves.

Now that the leaves of decidnous trees are pretty much all fallen, it is a good time to collect the same for garden purposes. Every gardener knows their value, and where manure is scarce, can make an ex-cellent use of them, either for covering up half hardy things, or for furnishing means of obtaining gentle bottom heat for forcing. Drawn together into heaps and allowed to decay—it is just the mate-rial for dressing flower beds. Near extensive woods of course this is not so material, as nature has supplied an abundance there that can readily be collected as wanted.

Many plants grown in pots delight in a soil composed largely of decayed leaves; such plants as the Chinese Primrose, the Calceolaria, and the Cineraria are very partial to such soil. Their fine soft roots are in such a soil able to penetrate freely, and quickly form a perfect mat of healthy

Where hot beds are wanted in the spring to bring along early tomatoes, cab-bage and hosts of other things, and horse nanure is a scarce article, dry leaves are a capital substitute. But to be suitable for such use they require collecting now when quite dry and kept so until wanted for use. Then by wetting them and build-ing into a bed, they quickly get into a state of fermentation, not so rank as horse manure is apt to do with the inexperi-enced, and hence often even preferable. Gardeners from choice will very often

flower garden, as quite a number of plants that we cultivate, if not protected by some material or other, often get winter killed, which, with a few leaves thrown about the stools, would winter perfectly safe.

Some people gather this valuable material together and burn it, which is a murderous practice, as it should be dug or plowed into the land undecayed rather

Horace Greeley at Work.

as well as taken from. Monthly Roses, even as far north as this, can be kept out of doors by covering with leaves, then two boards laid together on them to shed So fine a protector is leaves, that we are told, up in the Pine regions—even far north—where the snows also falls early and remains, Dahlias and potatoes often keep out all winter quite sound .- Prairie

Grass vs. Cultivation for Orchards.

THE practice of permitting the grass o grow and form a sod on the surface of other door into the yard for manue.

I milk my cows from ten to grow and form a sed on the surface of the ground devoted to orcharding is admonths in the year. I shways feed them something beddes hay while the receipt splended, and accept the ground of the beddes him why he didn't "rob Indigo. The photo of the beddes him why he didn't was an excellent to the photo of the beddes him why he didn

chards in many States that have had no cultivation for years, and yet produce crops of fair and handsome fruit. We know cherry-trees that have had nothing but turf beneath their branches for many from the back of the drsk, and scores of years, and yet their fruit is annually fair and good. And, again, we know of cherrytrees that were kept cultivated ten or more years, and then gave yearly beautiful fruit, but afterward neglected and left in turf, but afterward neglected and left in turf, the grass not even mowed; since then they have not for several years produced fruit equal to former seasons or up to the fruit equal to former seasons or up to the same grown on trees of like varieties well cultivated, not half a mile distant. "One swallow does not make a summer," nor does one man's success in growing a crop in a certain manner entail any certainty that that is the best way. That deep cultivation, with a plow going near to the basket squate between Mr. Greeley's legs, but one half of the torn envelopes and booky communications flutter to the floor, considering the crown, and six to eight oes one man's success in growing a crop

inches deep, occasions injury and may be counted as a bad practice, we have no counted as a bad practice, we have no doubt; but that a young or bearing or-chard is the better for being let alone and the grass permitted to grow, rather than creates a commotion in the counting room, have the soil annually stirred and kept chard is the better for being let alone and the grass permitted to grow, rather than have the soil annually stirred and kept loose, free to the action of air, heat, and moisture at a depth of three to four inches, we do not yet believe. There is undoubtedly a medium desirable: too deep and too frequent stirring of the soil or too late in the season would unquestionably be detrimental; but if a young or bearing or chard has the surface soil to a depth of learn the simple principle of suction with detrimental; but if a young or bearing or-chard has the surface soil to a depth of three inches well cultivated in all the out getting his mouth full of ink, and he growing portion of the year, we have not a doubt that nine times out of ten it would present a more healthy appearance, and give better fruit than one left in sod, even if all the grass be left to decay upon the spot where it grew. Certain deep rich soils there undoubtedly are which have in them a superabundant food for vigorous and rapid growth of trees planted therein for many years; but these are the exception rather than the rule in all our best fruit-growing sections. Locations of this sort on the prairies, and in rich val-ley bottoms, are to be found; but they are not generally counted as most to be valued for fruit-growing; and to prepare orchard ground by a first thorough deep

in orcharding to an extent that where now there are hundreds, there would not be ten acres planted yearly. We are de-cidedly in favor of progress, and if we could believe that neglect would grow young orchards and produce equally good fruit as judicious, careful, intelligent cul-tivation, we should advocate it most on account of labor-saving, which is a heavy item in the way of get-ting an orchard into, and keeping it in, a heaithy, vigorous condition; but at present we are not sufficiently advanced to do other than advise every owner of a young orchard to keep the surface of the ground stirred annually in the early part of the summer to a depth of three or four inches, repeating the stirring up to the body which exudes more perspiration August, as often as the ground appears than any other, and is subjected to greater hard or packed by heavy rains; and espe-strain. cially do we advise all owners of young orchards to keep all grass or litter around the bodies of or near to the trees during the winter seas on because of probable depredations from mice that may harbor therein, and in time of heavy snows obtain their food from the bark of the young trees .- The Horticulturist.

trenching and enriching, if thought ne-cessary to success, would check progress

To Cure a Cold.

THE following is from Hall's Journal Health: "The moment a man is satisfied For hot weather there is hardly any that he has taken cold, let him do three shoe so agreeable as that introduced withthings: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up, in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as base ball players. It is of a heavy canvas he wants, or as much herb tea as he can, and unblacked leather. It is cool and remarkably easy to the feet. The texture of the canvas allows the escape of the perspiration, and the color of the shoe does not attract the heat of the sun. about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe, certain cures, when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open and relieves it of the surplus which oppressed it, while abstinence less sensitive than our hands. They bewould etherwise be coughed up.

The Story of a Jilted Lover.

Tun Peoria Transcript tells the follow ing story of a true love whose current ran unusually rough:

Tazewell county was wooed by a young man. He obtained her consent, and the consent of the old folks, but three days before the wedding she took a freak into her head and went off and married another. The young man was heartbroken, and packed up his effects and went to New York city. There he hid his grief, buried himself in business, and en-gaged in speculation; was successful, and became wealthy. A younger sister of the became wealthy. A younger sister of the girl that jilted him, moved by sympathy, began a correspondence with him to miti gate his sorrow. The correspondence be-came interesting. The young girl grew up, and, as years rolled on, ripened into a great beauty. The sight of her photograph awakened in the young man's bo-som the love that he had supposed crushed forever; he proposed to her and was ac-cepted. Her father was a widower and was anxious to get married himself as soon as his daughter was out of the way, so he urged the match forward. means of the lover now admitted a brilliant wedding and preparations were made for it. They were to be married last Wednesday in style, and depart immediately for New York city.

"A few days ago the expectant bride re-

ceived a letter from her betrothed, stating that he had entered into speculation that would keep him in the city so that he could not possibly be with her at the time ap-pointed, and asking her to delay the cere not possibly be with her at the time appointed, and asking her to delay the ceremony for a day or two. He also referred to the time when he expected to be united to her sister. Provoked that he still remembered his former love, the young lady wrote him in a passion, and sitting down the still remembered his former love, the young lady wrote him in a passion, and sitting down the still remembered his former love, the young lady when the latter half a dozen raw, as one might when the latter half a dozen raw, as one might when darking decided to the still remembered his former love, the young lady when the latter half a dozen raw, as one might when darking decided to the still remembered his former love, the young lady when the latter half a dozen raw, as one might when the latter half a dozen raw, as one might when the latter half a dozen times. me and be there at the time set for her work embroidery and Planchette elewedding she would marry him. He com- gantly.

state of fermentation, not so rank as horse manure is apt to do with the inexperienced, and hence often even preferable.

Gardeners from choice will very often use part leaves—even when horse manure is plenty, simply because the heat is more gentle and lasts much longer.

The fallen leaves are nature's own covering for many personnial plants and as they decay furnish them a good soil to root into.

This should not be lost sight of in the flower garden, as quite a number of plants that we cultivate, if not protected by some forms and the first of the was overwhelmed with the inexperience of the form choice will very often use part leaves—even when horse manure is apt to do with the inexperience of the relatives of the relatives, leaving her to decide for the hand and general anatomy of one of her daughters, leaving her to decide which one she would give him. Although the which one she would give him. Although the reached the little village where she lived, and was hatening up to the house to fulfill his engagement, when he was met by some of his friends and told that his bride to receive her letter, closed up his business as best he could, and came to Tazewell county by the next train. He reached the little village where she lived, and was hatening up to the house to fulfill his engagement, when he was met by some of his friends and told that his bride to receive her letter, closed up his business as best he could, and came to the hand and general anatomy of one of her daughters, leaving her to decide which one she would give him. Although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although this favor, as they do yet, although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although the "stamps" he had pleaded loudly in his favor, as they do yet, although remorse, but it was then too late. She was legally married to her cousin. The New Yorker, twice heartbroken, left for his

Horace Greeley at Work.

A WRITER in Packard's Monthly gives man is left a widower, if he correspondthe following pen-and-ink portrait of one of the most distinguished editors, as seen of a hearse, but repeated wedlock without in his private room, preparing articles for

the press:
Mr. Greeley's back is towards us. He is
Mr. Greeley's back is towards us. He is
scated at his desk. His head is bent over
scated at his desk. His head is bent over
they passed a week so delightfully that his writing, and his round shoulders are quite prominent. He is scribbling rapidly. A quire of foolscap, occupying the only clear space on his desk, is melting beneath his pen. A glance at the manuscript recould keep such an establishment as that, veals two dozen knotty figures. You may
be sure of a leader on the national debt
to-morrow morning. The desk itself is a
heap of confusion. Here is Mr. Greeley's
on a red-whiskered beau of hers, she used

loaned money on "collateral," some-times), greenbacks, seven-thirties, revenue stamps and receipted gas bills deposited stamps and receipted "gas bills deposited there—also giving access to the wine cellar, store room, picture gallery, billiard room, ten-pin alley, corn house, &c., &c. But one little key opened a room in the basement that she must not approach save upon her peril. She promised, and he took a street car for the depot.

half opened letters, mixed with seedy brown envelopes, flop lazily about the

table. Old papers lie gashed and mangled about his chair, the debris of a literary bat-

generally uses it with an empty receiver

Are Our Feet Properly Clothed.

Ir is somewhat surprising that, with a

covering only the sole of the foot. We however, encase the whole foot, and a por-

tion of the leg, in a nfaterial almost im

pervious to air and moisture, and gener

calculated to attract the sun's rays; and

Our boots in summer parboil our feet

in a warm bath, and in winter freeze

them in an icy envelope. It is doubtful if wet feet are, in themselves, very conduct-

ive to disease, some medical men to the contrary notwithstanding; but cramped

confinement of the feet, in an icy cold en-

shutting the imprisoned feet almost air-

tight, is as unhealthy as it is uncomforta-

much abused member.

imagination.

The Story of Blue Beard.

DONE BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

A LONG time ago, before the invention

of hair dye, when a man had to wear his

beard the color that nature made it,

whether he would or not, there was a man

who had made himself enormously rich as a whisky inspector, or something of that sort. I don't know precisely where

he lived, but think he lived mostly in the

To this widow lady Blue Beard applied

Another circumstance rendered them

every once in a while at the castle, but no

funerals / Wedding cake had been or

funerals is certainly a suspicious circum-

whiskers colored.

ally uncomfortably hard and rigid.

out the words underneath.

a street car for the depot.

From the time that Mother Eve disregarded the injunction against a certain tree in Eden's orchard and partook of a Rhode Island pippin, thereby introducing various things into the world never before dreamed of, curiosity has been an absorbing passion with the fair sex, and we need hardly inform the intelligent reader that side of his desk; two other bound volumes stand on their feet in front of his nose, and two more of the same kind are fast asleep on the book rack in the corner.

The room is kept scrupulously clean and neat. A waste-paper hardly inform the intelligent reader that her husband was scarcely out of sight be-fore Mrs. B. B. had unlocked the door of the forbidden room. But what a spectacle met her affrighted

gaze! There, suspended on hooks like so instead of being tossed into the basket.
Pen, ink, paper, scissors, many gowns in a clothes-press, were the bodies of the murdered Mrs. Blue Beards, whose funerals had been indefinitely post-poned, while the floor was clotted with their blood! She would have swooned, but the phrase wasn't known at that time. Terribly agitated, she dropped the key on the floor, staining it with blood, which she was afterward unable to wash out, even with the aid of a patent wringer.

Blue Beard returned unexpectedly, everybody might have expected, and the blood upon the key told the story of his wife's disobedience, for blood, you know,

"Will tell."

"Must I," he cried, wringing his hands in anguish, "must I again become a wildower, and so soon? After one short month of wedded bliss (drawing his scimeter and carefully feeling its edge) must this latest and dearest one be torn, from my arms and I left alone—alone? He makes a dash at the ink-bottle every twenty seconds, places the third finger and thumb of his left hand on his paper and scratches away at the worm fence like one possessed. He writes marvelously fast. Frequently the point of his pen pricks through his sheet, for he writes a heavy hand, and a snap follows, spreading inky spots over the paper, resembling a "Not if I can help it," remarked Mrs. B wood-cut portraying the sparks from a blacksmith's hammer. Blots, like to herself.

"I never nursed a dear gazelle," Blue blacksmith's hammer. Blots, liked mashed spiders or huckieberries, occaliked Beard blubbered, as he proceeded to whet his scythe on the stove hearth, "to glad sionally intervene; but the old veteran dashes them with sand, leaving a swearing me with its soft black eye, but when it compositor to scratch off the soil, and dig came to know me weli-Now Blue Beard, I don't want to die."

"Prepare!" yelled Blue Beard, enraged that she did not at once accept the situa-"Since I must die," said she, "grant me

quarter of an hour in which to write a our boasted improvements, we have not as yet produced a proper covering for the feet. Barbarous people, if their climate admits, go with bare feet, or wear sandals, swell letter to the press." He could not refuse so reasonable a re-uest, so he granted it, although he was not ordinarily a Grant man. Going to her room she told her sister Anna to ascent to the top of the tower and see if her brothers (who, supposing Blue Beard was away, were coming to smoke up his cigars and drink up his whisky) were yet in color and polish of our boots are directly sight. There was a cloud of dust in the road, but it was only a flock of sheep on the enamel on patent leather, and the blacking on calfskin, tends to harden and their way to the State Fair.
"Time's up!" shouted Blue Beard, who didn't think much of writing letters to solidify the substance, closing the pores and making air-tight cases for a portion of the substance, closing the pores

newspapers, anyhow. the body which exudes more perspiration 'Only one moment more. Anna, oh, Anna!" she softly cried, "do you see any-body coming now?" "I see two horsemen. They see

wave my handkerchief. It is-it is Sam Then Blue Beard rushed in with hi drawn sword (he had drawn it at a gift thow), and was about to dispatch her to he happy crokay-ing grounds of her sex, velope, generated by perspiration and chilled by the external atmosphere, thus when her brothers Sam and Bill dove in

and blew old Blue Beard's brains out with double-barreled bowie knives. The widow B. inherited his money, toether with the remains of his other wives, with which she was enabled to set up a Museum of Anatomy, finally marrying a side showman. Her sister Anna was united to a gentleman by the name of Dominy, becoming Anna Dominy, though what year this was I cannot say. Blue Beards went out with the eminent and ex cessive widower of that name, and haven't been in since to my knowledge. - Cincinnati Times.

A QUAKER WEDDING.

come indurated and deprived of their seems to be uncommonly fruitful in wednatural activity by long, close confinement. dings, and the goddess Hymen has turned. The people of warm climates, who use the hearts of many fair women and brave The people of warm climates, who use the hearts of many fair women and brave their toes as we do our fingers, and the men to the consideration of those tender bare-footed schoolboy, who picks up and throws pebbles with his feet, show that the for life. Fashionable weddings, and marfoot of civilized adults in our climate is a auch abused member.

A more flexible and porous material for length in the columns of all the newspaour boots and shoes might save us from pers, until they are as familiar to the pub-many of those terrible annoyances, which, in the form of corns and bunions, make the White House. We all know how our pilgrimage one of pain.—Scientifis these Trinity Chapel and Christ Church affairs are conducted, from the length of the trains of sixteen bridesmaids to the number of the policemen who stood guard on the sidewalk. How much we have read of puffed tulle, en train, en panier, diamond rings, brilliant receptions, fur-nished houses for the bride, chartered cats, and special steamboats; of silks, laces, satins, India shawls and orange blossoms! Amid all this fuss and tashion, gayety and brilliance, weddings now and then take place among well to do people which are remarkable for their simplicity. They are as strictly severe as the cut of a Philadel-

He run a grat castle, on the European phia Quaker's coat.

A Quaker wedding is a novelty to th plan, had horses and run them, and in fact run about everything in his neighborhood, world's people, and as such we present our readers with a detailed description of including running for office and with the girls, for at the time of which I write he one which recently took place in the en-terprising town of Harrison, Westchester was a gay widower. He had great quanti-ties of greenbacks, corner lots, oil stock, bonds, and things, but he was hideously county. In spite of the persecution which the Quakers suffered in early times at the ands of the Puritans, New England and ugly, and had withal an enormous blue beard, frightful to contemplate, which the border land still retains many of them, who exactly resemble their ancestors in gave to him the cognomen of Blue Beard, by which he was known to the country every particular save that they have larger and better filled purses. But there is the round-about, as well as to the country that had laid off its round-about, and consesame simplicity of dress, language and manners, and when a young Friend mar-ries a young Friend (less?) maiden, he does it in the simple style which prevails quently was in its shirt-sleeves.

Blue Beard grew weary of living in sol-

among Friends and Quakers. In other he marries hiraself. words, he marries hittself.

Last Tuesday evening, at the residence
of Friend John Seman, in Harrison,
Westchester county, Mr. Eugene V. Lorton, of 'his city, married himself to Miss at the same time wrote to a cousin of hers, a farmer in Iowa, who had long loved her, telling him that she had broken her engagement, relating the circumstance to him, and ended by saying that she was ready to be married, and if he would ready to be married, and if he would come and be there at the time set for her work amounts. They could play the piano, harp, and seven-up, and come and be there at the time set for her work amounts of the gentle influences of the gentle influences of the set for her with the gentle influences of the gentle influences of the set for any length of time.

One of his neighbors was a widow lady, who had two very beautiful and highly come and be there at the time set for her work amounts of the gentle influences of the gentle influences of the gentle influences of the gentle influences of the set ity, married himself to Miss the same time work for any length of time.

One of his neighbors was a widow lady, who had two very beautiful and highly come and the play the piano, harp, and seven-up, and which took place at grandfather's great the relations on both sides, from the oldest grandparent to the youngest baby with its thumb in his mouth. The relatives of the young Friends who were to be married came together from all parts of the compass, even from the towns of New Jersey, the hills of Orange county, the city of New York, New England, and Westches ter county. Some of the wealthy and highly respectable broadbrims from this city dignified the occasion with their preslace caps, with silk half handkerchief shawls, and the plainest and thickest of hundred years yet before hair dye would be discovered so that he could have his silk dresses. There was a plentiful sprink ling of the world's people, too—young ladies in pompadour waists, and young men in swallow-tailed coats and fancy neck-ties. But to all intents and purposes the wedding was of Quaker origin, conduct and

shy of him. He was having a wedding During the day of Tuesday guests were dered from the confectioners several times, but no undertaker had had a job arriving upon every train, leaving the cars at Port Chester. Coaches and carriages were at the depot to convey them to the house, some four or five miles distant, and one four in hand team was loaded down with something like a score of men and women. Grandfather Seman came down to the station in his family carriage for the special accommodation of particu lar friends from the metropolis. Such heaps of boxes, trunks and traveling bags, with nurses, dressing maids and babies, was a sight to behold!

Arriving at the mansion, the guests were ashered into the parlors, where bright fires of wood were blazing open fire-places. A scene fit to fill Donald G. Mitchell with joy and call up a thousand memories of childhood in the breasts of all who had ever sat before the cheerful blaze

again, and we must say that the passing

again, and we must say that the passing away people were superior in many respects to the in-coming.

The ceremony was to take place at 8 o'clock in the evening. Long before that hour, the parlors were crwded with the exception of a passage way left through the center of each. The Friends, in their peculiar and well known costumes, were seated in the front parlor, in solemn silence. The gentlemen were, for the most part, dressed in black, with white necktles, while the ladies wore small lace crps with little peaked crowns, and lace underhandkerchiefs. The prevailing colors of their dresses were brown, a deep, rich, mulberry, and black. Whenever a Friend entered the room, he or she shook hands entered the room, he or she shook hands with each one present, saluting them by

their given names.

Beneath the mirror in the front parlor a sofa had been placed for the bride and groom, and upon either side were chairs for the best man and woman. The friends and relatives being assembled, the best man and woman entered the back parlor followed by the bridal pair. They walked the entire length of the parlors, and amid a profound silence took the seats designated for them. For about five minutes, dur ing which a silent prayer is supposed to have been offered, no one spoke or moved The bride sat like a statue, with downcas eyes, but blushing perceptibly. The whole scene appeared more like a tableau than an ordinary wedding ceremony. After enduring the silence as long as seemed desirable, the bridegroom and bride arose, taking each other by the right hand, when the bridegroom said :

"In the presence of the Lord, and these people, I take thee, Amy, to be my wife, promising, by the Divine assistance, to be nto thee a loving and faithful husband

until death doth part us."

Then Amy said the same words to Eugene, stumbling a little at the word " hus-band." At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the company was again seated, and silence reigned profound. The bride was dressed after the ordinary fash ion, in a white satin cashmere, en train, trimmed with white satin, pompadour waist, lace underwaist, veil, orange flowers, etc., etc.

During the silence succeeding the cere mony an opportunity was offered for any of the friends to address the couple if the pirit moved. After waiting for some ime a quiet, motherly-looking lady made owing ejaculation: "This is indeed a very solemn ceremony and we all need the Divine assistance in

living up to its requirements." Another period of silence, and the brideroom arose and kissed the bride, where-At this stage of the proceedings, the

best man, with an assistant, brought a available heat. small table into the room, upon which was a marriage certificate in-the shape of a scroll, a pen, and an ink-stand, and placed it in front of the bridegroom. He signed his name to the contract, and then the bride assumed for the first time the name crall truth that in a grate, or stove furnace, and then the same to the contract, and then the bride assumed for the first time the name crall truth that in a grate, or stove furnace, of her husband. Immediately after the signatures had been affixed to the document, a gentleman took the certificate and read it aloud to the company, as fol-

WHEREAS, Engene, of the city, county, and State of New York (son of — and — his wife) and Amy (daughter of — and — his wife), of Greenwich, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, having declared their intention of marriag with each other, and having obtained the consent of their parents.

Or marrying and giving in marriage

with Neins assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them.

And moreover they the said Amy and Eugeneche, according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband) did, as a further confirmation thereof, then and there to these

presents set their hands And we, whose names are also hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses thereunto set our hands, the day and year above

And scores of others The contract having been signed and read, it was now taken to the back parlor, where it remained throughout the evening, during which time the signatures of all who witnessed the marriage were affixed. The people now pressed toward the newly married pair, the nearest relatives going first, and others following in their appro-priate order. As the uncles and elderly gentlemen relatives kissed the bride they lipped a fifty dollar bill into her hand, as part payment for the kiss! Immediately after the congratulations the dining-room was thrown open and the wedding supper announced. This was much like that at any other wedding, only the bridal party sat at an elevated table, and the bridal cake

was not cut.

The whole ceremony consumed about The whole ceremony consumed about one hour. Between fifty and sixty signatures of the relatives of the bride and bridegroom were appended to the parchment. This is a good custom, and serves to call to mind each one present at the wedding. It is a little curious that the marriage certificate has to be procured in Philadelphia. It is afforded at the reasonable price of \$5. A new gold pen and case is always purchased for the signing of the contract. This may be presented by the husband to his wife.

Before the final performance of the cere-

mony, several rehearsals are gone through in private. Old Friends shake their heads and say that usually the woman goes through her part of the ceremony with ore grace and correctness than the man. Some women break down, or speak only

the usual presents of silverware, jewels, laces, etc., they give household goods, such as blankets, counterpanes, linen, etc.

These are displayed with the rest. The ceremony is decidedly pleasing, and commends itself from its sweet simplicity. But it does seem a little hard to oblige a person to marry himself. However, such the custom at Quaker weddings-Eut-

Some Suggestions on the Burning of Coal.

ern Paper.

THE season when closed windows and doors and glowing coal fires have super-seded well-aired apartments has arrived, and as the price of fuel has increased, any answer, "These are two brigands of the methods of preventing the waste of so necessary and valuable a commodity must be useful. We give, therefore, a few brief suggestions, drawn from experience, in regard to the care of ranges, heaters, cooking and parlor stoves, and grates.

It is a false economy to be chary of the use of kindlibg for anthracite fires. Char-coal is probably the best kindler, but is

not always to be obtained, and then, is costly. In this and other cities, kindling wood, of pine, sawed short—five or six wood, of pine, sawed short—five or six inches in length—and split fine, is sold in convenient little bundles, one or two of and to gain the rear of the cavalry. The which is sufficient to start an anthracite fire for any household purpose. It may be obtained also in barrels or boxes, or in quantity. In the country these conve-niences do not exist, but every householder prepares his own kindling. great mistake in its preparation is in cutting it short enough, or splitting it fine enough. More heat can be obtained by using fine than coarse kindling. This pre-paration is to the stove, what mastication

The coal put on the kindlings should be new coal, not the screenings of a former fire; and it should be carefully spread in a thin layer. The practice of filling the firepot or furnace will materially delay the process of combustion. In such cases we have seen an hour clapse before a bed of incandescent coal could be formed sufficient to broll a steak or a fab or to emit cient to broil a steak or a fish, or to emit any sensible heat, while with a decent draft a good coal fire, with judicious management, may be obtained in fifteen min-

Where a fire is kept all night, or for days and weeks together, as is now so fre-quently the case with base burning stoves, and even the common cylinder stove, the first thing to do in the morning is to put on fresh coal, without disturbing that in on freeh coal, without distining that in the stove, open the draft and the damper, and do no raking until the new coal is well ignited. Then the ashes may be rattled down until the sparks drop through the

small, quantities, and it should be placed or spread evenly. In some cases it is well to deposit the lumps piece by piece by hand. When dumped on in masses the coal wastes rapidly without giving out heat, a large proportion of the carbon escaping up the chimney in the form of visible soot or as thick smoke. No anthracite fire should ever be allowed to only a visible smoke. The gasses in the emit a visible smoke. The gases in the form of a bluish flame carry off enough of the heat producing products. It would be well if all this could be retained and consumed; but we almost despair that this will ever be an accomplished fact.

Drafts and dampers are too frequently used without intelligent reference to their respective offices. Many leave the stove doors open, and close the damper. The effect is, to be sure, to retard combustion, but at the same time the gases evolved, finding no escape by the natural draft, are forced out into the room, poisoning the atmosphere and rendering the apartments unhealthy, inducing languor and headache. If the chimney damper is closed, or the passage to the chimney, the door or aperture above the fire should also be closed, while the draft at the bottom of the fire, or under the grate, may be opened; for if the gasses escape through this opening they will have been neutralized by passing through the fire.

In open grates the draft is frequently found to be insufficient. This is because too large a portion of the fire is exposed, A sheet of boiler plate covering a portion pon the best man and woman did the of the grate bottom will in many cases improve the draft, reduce the consumption of coal, and, at the same time, increase the

Some persons, especially inexperienced help, do not know how to distinguish be or fire box, the clinkers, being of a semi metallic nature, sink and the unconsume coal be left on the top. We have found it to be economical to gather the top lumps by hand before disturbing the mass. Thus, most of the unconsumed por-tions will be recovered, and can be used again. In many cases this will prevent the necessity of sifting the ashes and

cut having declared with each other, and having obtained the consent of their parents:

Now Thisse are to certify whom it may concarn, that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions this tenth day of the eleventh month of the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hand dred and sixty-eight, they, the said Eugene and Amy, appeared in a meeting held at the house of John Seman, of Harrison, and the said Eugene and Amy, to be his wife, promising with Dicke assistance to be unto her a loving husband until death should separate them; and then the said Amy did in like manner declare that she took the said Eugene to be her husband, promising with Dicket assistance, to be unto him a loving with Dicket assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance, to be unto him a loving the first assistance to be unto him a loving the first assistance to be unto him a loving the first assistance to the first assistance to define the ashes in the sieve with water. Much that would otherwise be rejected will be found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of sales, and exposing the found to be pure coal, the water washing off the coating of ashes, and exposing the found to be pure coal They may be used as advantageously in preserving the fire in a grate, and it is sur-prising how much of what might be other-

wise condemned as waste can be made thus to yield available heat. should be kept under cover, exposed neither to the sun, the rain, or the frost. Insensible combustion and waste by the action of the elements rapidly diminish the heat producing qualities of even the hardest anthracite coal. By some this possible waste is estimated as high as fifty per cent. This may be an exaggerat-ed estimate, but that it is considerable the observation and experience of twenty years warrant us in confidently affirmng. Even the fine dust left in the coal bin is valuable. Mixed into a mortar, as we advise with the ashes, it gives out an intense heat, greater than that of lump coal because of the more readiness with which the oxygen of the atmosphere can permeate the mass; and here we may give a few words of advice. Small sized coal is more economical than large coal especially for household purposes, if the grate is adapted to the size, for the reason just stated. To prove this let one take a lump of anthracite as large as a man's fist, "all alive," and crack it so as to expose the interior, it will be found to be entirely black inside and undisturbed by

the heat. These practical suggestions and facts, unaccompanied by scientific reasons, are submitted for the consideration of our readers. We might have given the philoso phy of combustion as applied to anthracite coal, but preferred to make a few simple statements, leaving our readers to trace the truths back to their source. We are confident, however, that an observance of these rules will result in a valuable saving of coal.—Scientific American.

A Shrewd Italian Brigand.

EVERYBODY has heard of Fra Diavol. the brigand. His daring was only equalled by his wit. The following is the ingeniescaped for a time from the hands of Col The Friends receive presents like other Hugo, the father of Victor Hugo cople, but no cards are issued. Beside who was in pursuit with a large force of soldiers,

Escape seemed absolutely impossible On one side of the road was a precipice which no man could scale; on the other Hugo was advancing toward the road Flight toward Apulia would throw him into the toils of his unwearied hunter. His inventive genius supplied a remedy for this net of difficulties. He turned to his men, and said: "Tie my hands behind my back. Do the same to my lieutenant."

The men were astonished, but obeyed in silence, using handkerchiefs instead of

"Now." said Fra Diavolo; "let us move answer, "These are two brigands of the band of Fra Diavolo, whom we have taken and are conducting to Naples in order to obtain the premium. But suppose they should wish to take you themselves?"
"Then you will retire, protesting against

of the the injustice they do you. You, at least, Charwill be safe." The stratagem was excellent. Diavolo's men figured as the militia of the The premium offered for the

> artifice succeeded. Whoever has heard of a Neapolitan improvisatore, can imagine the affecting sadness of Fra Diavolo and his lieutenant. the serious and solemn vivacity of the spokesman of the false militia. A story of the capture was invented on the instant, so probable, and so perfectly consistent in all its details, that one must have been dead to

contrasted with the lithe and petite city belies of the present day, seemed to be of another generation. The past and the present, the old and the new, the out-going and the in-coming, met and shook hand at this wedding. It will be a long time before we shall ever behold such a sight again, and we must say that the passing this layer. The practice of filling the fire. pose and operations. Its effects are wonderful in cases of mental and physical depression, mising from indigestion, costiveness, or bilious secretions. It will positively cure the worst form of chronic constitution, and splendidly fartify the patient against future attacks. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

Nature's Great Ally.

It took the world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most faral errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen to a comparatively very recent date, It was suppored that, in order to cure a disease, it was necessary to weaken the already enfeebled putient by artificial means. Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main rellance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, cantharides, jalap and calomel had done their depleting work. and do no raking until the new coal is well ignited. Then the ashes may be rattled down until the sparks drop through the grate. Soon as these are seen the raking should cease. Never poke a coal fire—suthracite—at the top. This rule, as military men say, is "general."

But a greater fault than any other and a very common one is choking a fire by pling on a grate or filling up a stove with coal when the fire is low. In all cases the coal should be added in moderate, even small, quantities, and it should be placed or spread evenly. In some cases it is well to deposit the lumps piece by piece by hand. When dumped on in masses the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the lowest rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the light of the coal wastes rapidly without giving out the coal wastes are casen the raking as effected a salutary reform in medical treatment. In place of the nause addicant treatment. In place of the nause addicant the formulation of intermittent fever, &c. HOSTETTER'S STEMACH BITTER'S are now given with the uniost considered and the happies to a wholesome contourity the testing the formulation fever and th Modern science has effected a salutary reform in

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